

St. Clare College

Autonomous, Bengaluru

PG END SEMESTER EXAMINATION-APRIL 2026

MBA FIRST SEMESTER

MBA 1624: LEGAL ASPECTS AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

TIME: 3 hours.

MAX. MARKS: 70

This paper contains THREE printed pages and FOUR parts

Instructions:

1. Verify and ensure that the question paper is completely printed.
2. Any discrepancies or questions about the exam paper must be reported to the COE within 1 hour after the examination.
3. Students must check the course title and course code before answering the questions.

PART-A

Answer SEVEN questions out of NINE. Each answer carries TWO marks.

[2x7 = 14]

1. Define Indian Labour Legislation with two of its objectives.
2. Mention any three differences between Old Labour Laws to New Labour Codes.
3. What is the Social Security Fund under Social Security Code 2020?
4. Briefly explain Berne Convention with two of its significant outcomes.
5. Define Intellectual Property Rights with two of its importance.
6. What is Trademark and Industrial Design? Explain with one example each.
7. Differentiate between Digital Signature and Electronic Signature.
8. Explain the term "Fair Dealing" as a Defense under Copyright Law 1957.
9. Define the concept of "Estoppel" with example.

PART-B

Answer any FOUR questions out of SIX. Each answer carries FIVE marks.

[5x4=20]

10. Analyze the key provisions given in labour legislative frame to ensure workers safety and welfare at workplaces.
11. A woman is seeking to get maternity leave. Explain her entitlements and the employer's obligations under the Code on Social Security, 2020.

12. Analyze how E-Governance provisions ensures accountability, transparency, and timely electronic service delivery.
13. A Startup wants to file a patent. Analyze the steps and key considerations to ensure patentability in India.
14. Explain the establishment, objectives, and functions of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO).
15. How do modern labour laws control setting wages, paying bonuses, and making sure workers get equal pay in real workplaces?

PART-C

Answer any TWO questions out of FOUR. Each answer carries TEN marks.

[10X2=20]

16. A factory plans to change working hours, but employees threaten to strike. Outline the lawful steps management must follow to resolve the dispute.
17. An organization faces a cyber-attack where hackers alter important digital documents. Analyze how the IT Act 2000 addresses such cyber offences and provides penalties.
18. Workers in a factory forming a Union to protect their rights. Discuss the constitutional framework which provides legal recognition and rights to form the union.
19. As an Author of a new book, how would you protect the rights of being a creator? Also suggest the laws pertaining to infringement if any.

PART-D

Answer the following.

[16X1=16]

20. Case Study: Geographical Indication (GI) Tags in India

In India, many traditional products are closely linked to specific regions because of their unique quality, reputation, or method of production. To protect such products from misuse and imitation, the government introduced the concept of Geographical Indications (GI) under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. A GI tag identifies goods as originating from a particular place where a given quality, reputation, or characteristic of the product is essentially attributable to its geographical origin.

One well-known example is Darjeeling Tea from Darjeeling in West Bengal. This tea is famous worldwide for its distinctive aroma and flavour, which are influenced by the region's climate, soil, and traditional processing techniques. Because of its global popularity, many companies outside the region began selling ordinary tea labeled as "Darjeeling Tea." This created problems for genuine producers and misled consumers.

To protect the authenticity of the product, the Tea Board of India applied for a GI tag. Once registered, only authorized producers from the Darjeeling region who follow specific production standards can legally use the name “Darjeeling Tea.” This protection prevents misuse of the name by producers from other regions or countries.

GI tags not only help in protecting the reputation of regional products but also support rural development. Farmers and artisans benefit economically because the GI label increases the market value of their goods. Similar examples in India include Mysore Silk, Kanchipuram Silk Saree, and Alphonso Mango. Thus, GI tags play an important role in preserving traditional knowledge, promoting local industries, and preventing unfair competition in the marketplace.

Questions

- a) What is a Geographical Indication (GI) tag and why is it important for regional products?
- b) How did the GI registration help protect the authenticity of Darjeeling Tea?
- c) Explain the economic and cultural benefits of GI tags for local producers in India.

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